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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/617,530	07/10/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030522US1	3554
35525	7590	10/28/2008	EXAMINER	
IBM CORP (YA) C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			NEWAY, SAMUEL G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2626	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/28/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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ptonotifs@yeeiplaw.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/617,530	Applicant(s) CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Samuel G. Neway	Art Unit 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,9-12,16-20 and 24-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,9-12,16-20 and 24-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is responsive to the RCE filed on 22 July 2008.
2. Claims 1 – 5, 9 – 12, 16 – 20, and 24 – 27 are pending and considered below.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 22 July 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments against the Double Patenting rejections have been considered but are moot in view of the new Double Patenting rejections below.

Applicant argues that Chinese-English Dictionary fails to teach recognizing Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Chinese character because it requires a user to select the encoding format of the word being looked up (Applicant Arguments page 17 of 21). The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Chinese-English Dictionary discloses translating a Chinese character, which has to be recognized before the translation, without regard to an encoding format of the Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ...", page 1, lines 5-6). In other words, a Chinese character is recognized and translated whatever format is used in encoding the character. The fact that a user selects the encoding format does not contradict the fact that the Chinese character is recognized whatever the encoding the user selects.

Applicant also argues that Chinese-English Lookup (referred as Lookup hereinafter) teaches away from Applicant's invention because instead of recognizing a

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Chinese character without regarding its encoding format, Lookup requires users to perform workarounds in order to use different encodings. The Examiner simply notes that the extra step of Lookup's workarounds does not teach away from the fact that the Chinese character is recognized whatever its encoding.

Applicant further argues that the combination of Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup does not disclose displaying a Chinese character first and its equivalent Traditional (or Simplified) next to the Chinese character. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional or Simplified) to any given Chinese word (page 1, lines 4-7).

Lookup discloses simultaneously displaying a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character in a graphical user interface (Figure on top of page 1. Note the display of a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display Chinese-English Dictionary's Chinese character (Simplified or Traditional) first and its translations or equivalents (Traditional or Simplified) next to the Chinese character as disclosed in Lookup.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites "accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese

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character ...” (emphasis added). However it is believed the claim should read ‘accepting the Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese character ...’.

Double Patenting

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1 – 5, 9 – 12, 16 – 20, and 24 – 27 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 16, and 30 - 45 of copending Application No. 10/617,526 in view of Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20000301054545/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>) and in further view of Chinese-English Lookup

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred as Lookup hereinafter.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,526
<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Chinese character on the web page;</p> <p>pasting the Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display;</p> <p>recognizing the Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Chinese character;</p> <p>when the Chinese character is a Simplified Chinese character, performing steps comprising: using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Chinese character; and</p> <p>simultaneously displaying the Chinese first character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control; and</p> <p>when the Chinese character is a Traditional Chinese character, performing steps comprising: using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Chinese character; and</p>	<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;</p> <p>using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;</p> <p>using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface,</p> <p>simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word.</p>

<p>simultaneously displaying the Chinese first character and the Simplified Chinese character equivalent next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.</p>	
<p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p>	<p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p>
<p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>	<p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>
<p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.</p>	<p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.</p>
<p>5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.</p>	<p>5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.</p>

The current application is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified). Copending application No. 10/617,526 is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English) without regard to an encoding format (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ...”, page 1, lines 5-6).

Lookup discloses simultaneously displaying a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character in a graphical user interface (Figure on top of page 1. Note the display of a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chinese-English Dictionary’s various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

It would have also been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display Applicant’s Chinese character (Simplified or Traditional) first and its translations next to the Chinese character as disclosed in Lookup.

Claims 16 – 20, and 24 – 27 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 5 and 9 – 12 and are rejected with the same rationale.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

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7. Claims 1 – 3, 9, 10, 16 – 18, 24 and 25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5 – 6, 26, 30 – 31 of copending Application No. 10/631,070 in view of Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20000301054545/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>) and in further view of Chinese-English Lookup

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred as Lookup hereinafter.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/631,070
<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Chinese character on the web page;</p> <p>pasting the Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display;</p> <p>recognizing the Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Chinese character;</p> <p>when the Chinese character is a Simplified Chinese character, performing steps comprising: using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Chinese character; and</p> <p>simultaneously displaying the Chinese first character and the Traditional Chinese</p>	<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet,</p> <p>accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word at a graphical user interface on the display;</p> <p>...</p> <p>searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word;</p> <p>using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and</p> <p>responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese</p>

<p>character equivalent next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control; and</p> <p>when the Chinese character is a Traditional Chinese character, performing steps comprising: using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Chinese character; and</p> <p>simultaneously displaying the Chinese first character and the Simplified Chinese character equivalent next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>	<p>word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.</p> <p>5. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese word as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese word is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.</p>
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The current application is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified). Copending application No. 10/631,070 is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the

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corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English) without regard to an encoding format and where Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1).

Lookup discloses simultaneously displaying a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character in a graphical user interface (Figure on top of page 1. Note the display of a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chinese-English Dictionary’s various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

It would have also been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display Applicant’s Chinese character (Simplified or Traditional) first and its translations next to the Chinese character as disclosed in Lookup.

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It is also noted that it is well settled that the omission of an element/step and its function is an obvious expedient if the remaining elements perform the same function as before. *In re Karlson*, 136 USPQ 184 (CCPA 1963). Also note Ex parte Rainu, 168 USPQ 375 (Bd. App. 1969). Omission of a reference element or step whose function is not needed would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 16 – 18, 24 and 25 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 3, 9, and 10 and are rejected with the same rationale.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1 – 4, 9 – 11, 16 – 19, and 24 – 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20000301054545/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>) in view of Chinese-English Lookup

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred as Lookup hereinafter.

Claim 1:

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Chinese-English Dictionary discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display (“Look It Up”, Figure on page 1) and connected to the internet (“download the dictionary at the CEDICT website”, page 1), but it does not explicitly disclose copying a Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Chinese character on the web page and pasting the Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface and displaying as claimed in the instant claim.

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a Chinese character (where it is pasted on the dictionary window) from a Web browsers or a word processor (“user has selected and copied a word ...”, page 1) in order to get a desired translation and simultaneously displaying the Chinese character first and the translated characters next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the display of a Chinese character first and its translations next to the Chinese character).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to copy and paste words from Web pages in Chinese-English Dictionary’s interface and simultaneously displaying the Chinese character first and the translated characters next to the Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control in order to “help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts in other applications such as Web browsers and word processors” (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

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Chinese-English dictionary further discloses recognizing the Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ...”, page 1); and

using Unicode to determine a Traditional (or Simplified) Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified (or Traditional) Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1);

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode (“return the results in GB ... or Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode (“return the results in GB ... or Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the

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GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that a conversion table is inherent in the determination of equivalent characters).

Claim 9:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Chinese character as user input, wherein the Chinese character is encoded in Big5 (“return the results in GB, Big5 ... Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 10:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Chinese character from Big5 to Unicode (“return the results in GB, Big5 ... Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 11:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accessing a conversion table to determine the Simplified Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that a conversion table is inherent in the determination of equivalent characters).

Claims 16 – 19 and 24 – 26:

Claims 16 – 19 and 24 – 26 are directed to a program product encoding program code for performing the method of claims 1 – 4 and 9 – 11. It is old and well-known to encode program code for performing a method on a computer storage medium and implement instructions corresponding to the program code on a computer's processor.

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Accordingly, claims 16 – 19 and 24 – 26 are rejected with the same rationale as applied above with respect to method claims 1 – 4 and 9 – 11.

10. Claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (<http://web.archive.org/web/20000301054545/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>) in view of Chinese-English Lookup (<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred as Lookup hereinafter and in further view of Hughes (“1ICT3 Computer Science Sample Paper I”, 1998, University of Dublin).

Claim 5:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup disclose the method of claim 4, but they do not explicitly disclose using a Java hashtable.

Hughes discloses a conversion table for Morse code stored in a Java hashtable (“The conversion table for Morse code can be stored in a Java Hashtable object”, page 4, question 6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a Java hashtable as the conversion table in Chinese-English Dictionary because Java is able to run on any platform.

Claim 12:

Claim 12 is similar in scope and content to claim 5; therefore it is rejected with the same rationale.

Claims 20 and 27:

Claims 20 and 27 are directed to a program product encoding program code for performing the method of claims 5 and 12. It is old and well-known to encode program code for performing a method on a computer storage medium and implement instructions corresponding to the program code on a computer's processor.

Accordingly, claims 20 and 27 are rejected with the same rationale as applied above with respect to method claims 5 and 12.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R Hudspeth/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2626

/S. G. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 2626